

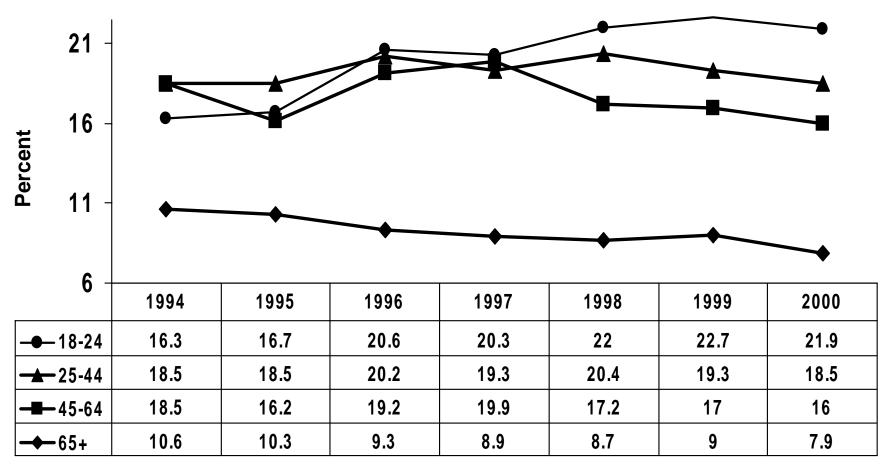
Source: BRFS1984-1992, BRFS and CATS combined 1993-2000.

Note change of smoking definition in 1996 that included more occasional smokers.

Prepared by: Tobacco Control Section, California Department of Health Services, March 2001.



Smoking prevalence among Californian adults by age group, 1994-2000



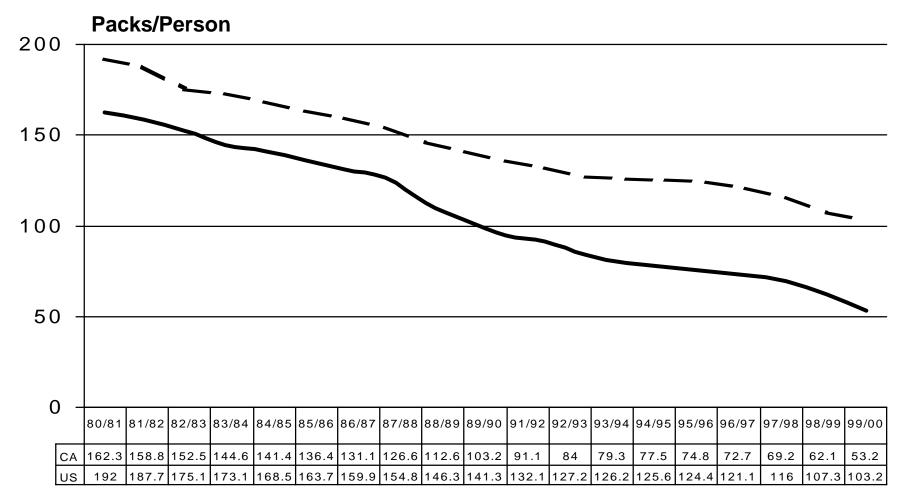
Source: BRFS/CATS 1994-2000 is weighted to the the 1990 California population.

Note definitional change of smoker in 1996 to include more occasional smokers.

Prepared by: Tobacco Control Section, California Department of Health Services, March 2001.



California and US adult per capita cigarette consumption, packs per fiscal year, 1980/1981-1999/2000

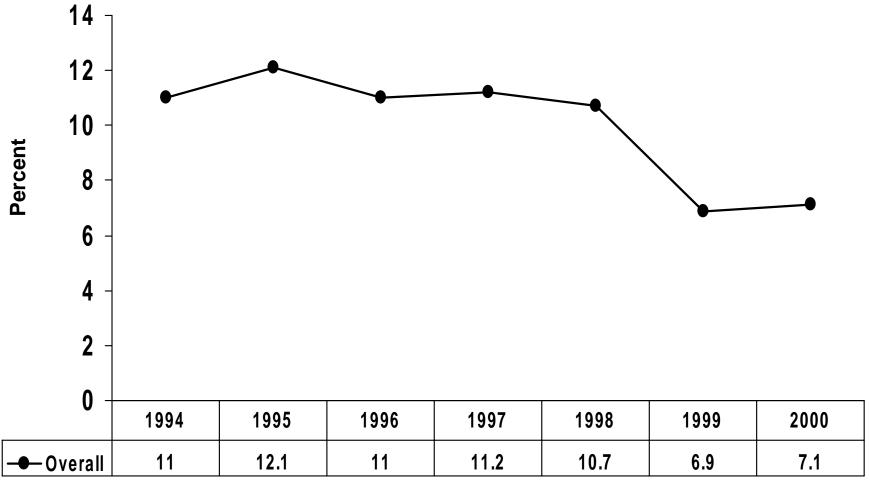


Source: California State Board of Equalization (packs sold) and California Department of Finance (population).

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Note that CA data is by fiscal year (July 1-June 30) and U.S. data is by calendar year. Prepared by: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, December, 2000



30-day smoking prevalence among California youth using a telephone survey, 1994-2000

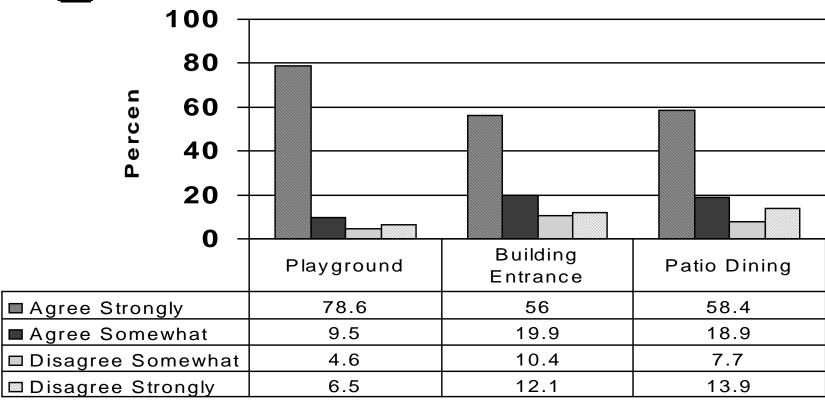


Source: CYTS 1994-2000 is weighted to the 1990 California population.

Prepared by: Tobacco Control Section, California Department of Health Services, March 2001.



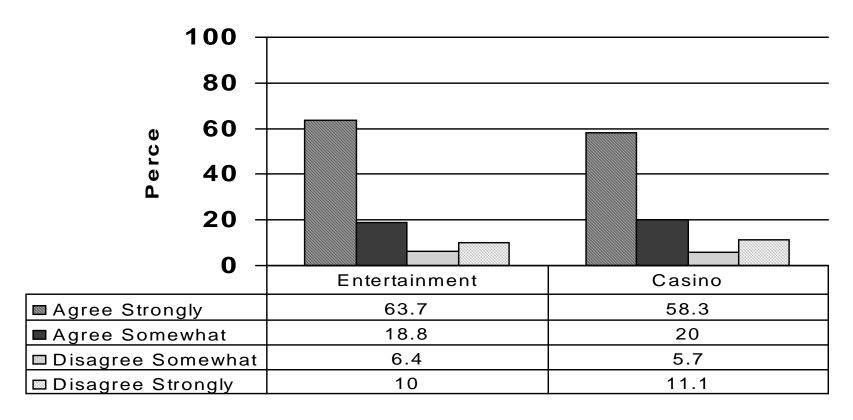
Californians' Attitudes Toward Smoke-Free Environments



- •Playground: Playgrounds/ child play areas should be smoke-free within a minimum of 15 feet from the edge of play areas.
- •Building Entrance: Workplaces should designate at least a 15-foot smoke-free area around all building entrances.
- •Patio Dining: Restaurants that have outdoor dining areas should designate at least 50% of outdoor seating as smoke-free. Attitudes were measured based on responses from a sample of 1812 California adults.



Californians' Attitudes Toward Smoke-Free Environments (Cont.)



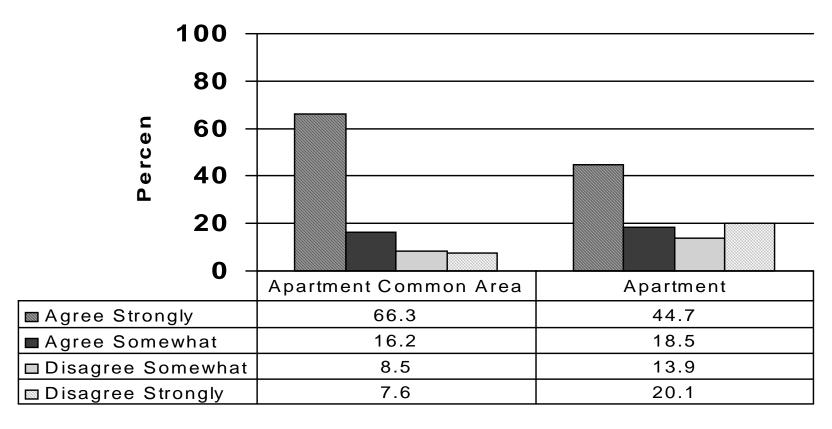
[•]Entertainment: Outdoor entertainment venues such as sports stadiums, amphitheaters, amusement parks, zoos and fairgrounds should have designated smoking and non-smoking areas.

Attitudes were measured based on responses from a sample of 1812 California adults.

[•]Casino: Indian casinos in California should have designated smoking and non-smoking areas.



Californians' Attitudes Toward Smoke-Free Environments (Cont.)

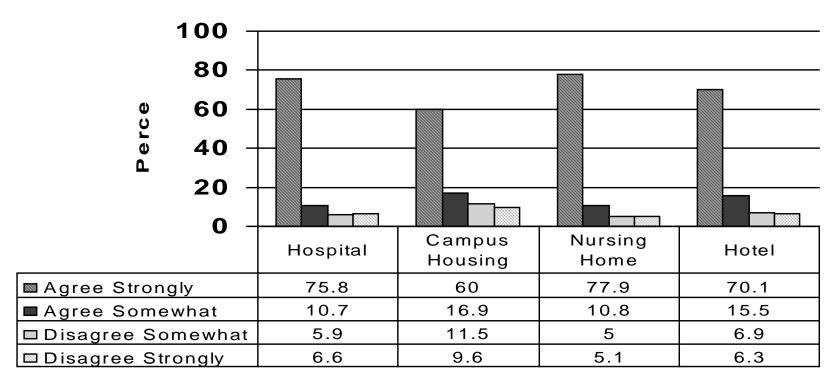


- •Apartment Common Area: Common areas within apartment or condominium complexes, such as swimming pools, playgrounds, stairwells, laundry rooms, elevators, and recreation and fitness rooms should be smoke-free.
- •Apartment: Apartment complexes should require at least 50% of the rental units to be smoke-free.

Attitudes were measured based on responses from a sample of 1812 California adults.



Californians' Attitudes Toward Smoke-Free Environments (Cont.)



- •Hospital: Public and private hospitals and medical buildings should designate their grounds as smoke-free.
- •Campus Housing On-campus student housing affiliated with public colleges and universities should be smoke-free.
- •Nursing Home: Nursing homes and other long-term health care facilities should be smoke-free.
- •Hotel: Hotel and motel lobbies and common areas such as swimming pools and fitness rooms should be

Attitudes were measured based on responses from a sample of 1812 California adults.